The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Volume VII. SATURDAY, June 21, 1794. Number 409

Printed by JOHN SCULL, *in Front-Street next door to the corner of Market-Street.*

Fifty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending a certain *Patrick Lynch* and *John Wilson*, who escaped from my guard on the route to Pittsburgh, on the 30th inft. about three miles from Union town. They are both native Irishmen. Lynch is about five feet seven inches high, about thirty years of age, dark complexion, pitted with the small pox, long black hair, had on a blue sailor jacket with sleeves, a pale blue feather plush vest, corduroy breeches, grey woollen stockings, common shoes, and a high crowned castor hat. Wilson is about six feet high, stoop shouldered, had on a greenish ribbed long coat, public linen overalls, common shoes, and high crowned castor hat, dark complexion, long black hair; they were handcuffed together, and iron collars and chains round their necks; they are both noted villains. Lynch will make for Philadelphia.—Whoever secures said prisoners, and confines them in any goal, or delivers them to any continental officer, shall receive the above reward.

LEVI M'CLEAN, Enfign
3d S. L. U. S. R. C.

Pittsburgh, May 22, 1794.

N. B. The different printers in the United States are requested to publish the above.

Ten Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for a certain *William Brown*, who deserted and escaped over the pickets at Fort Fayette, on the 27th inft. He is an Irishman, about five feet ten inches high, short black hair, thin visage, large nose, had on a uniform coat, old shirt, and old linen trowsers, old wool hat, likewise took his blanket with him. It is expected he took the old Pennsylvania road, and will make for Fort Littleton, as he was inlisted at that place. Whoever secures said deserter and confines him in any jail, or delivers him to any continental officer, shall receive the above reward.

LEVI M'CLEAN, Enfign
3d S. L. U. S. R. C.

Pittsburgh, May 27, 1794.

Borough of Pittsburgh, June 12, 1794

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that if any perfon or perfons fhall be found firing of guns or other firearms, or galloping of a horfe or horfes within the ftreets, lanes, or alleys of the borough, he or they being convicted of any fuch offence, fhall pay the fum of five fhillings.

By order,

JAMES CLOW, Town Clerk.

WHEREAS the fubfcriber gave two notes to Malcom Campbell, both for the fum of Eight Pounds Ten Shillings, one in money, and the other in grain, payable againft the firft of Auguft next. This is to forwarn all perfons from taking an aflignment on faid notes, as I am determined not to pay them until our contract is fulfilled, or I am compelled by law.

WILLIAM M'CLARAN.

May 19, 1794.

Now opening for fale by

W. H. Beaumont,

In Second ftreet, corner of Chancery lane, a variety of *GROCERIES*, viz.

SHERRY and Lifbon wines,
Jamaica fpirits, Holland gin,
Rum and Whifkey,
Lime Juice of the beft quality,
Loaf and Mufcovado fugar,
Tea, Coffee, and Raifins,
which he will fell at the loweft prices.

He has alfo for fale an excellent waggon *HORSE*, young, and accuftomed to the geers.

Pittfburgh, June 12, 1794.

JUST received and now opening at the fubfcribers ftore in Pittfburgh a neat aflortment of *GOODS* fuitable to the feafon, which will be fold on moderate terms for cafh or country produce.

Joſeph Patterſon & Co.

Pittfburgh, June 12, 1794.

N. B. All thofe indebted to faid partnerfhip are requefted to make payment againft the firft of September next, as no longer indulgence can be given.

STRAYED or ftolen from the fubfcriber about the 10th of laft month, a long fhort-haired black Mare, about fourteen hands and a half high, the mane hanging to the off fide, and fomewhat curly, the tail not long by, and refembling the mane, a natural pacer, and about 15 years old; whether branded or not the owner is doubtful, but is rather of opinion fhe is. Any perfon who will take up faid Mare and deliver her to the owner, if ſtrayed, fhall receive Four Dollars Reward and reafonable charges, or if ſtolen Five Pound Reward and reafonable charges, on conviction of the thief.

ALEXANDER M'CLEAN.

Union Town, June 3, 1794.

ALL perfons indebted to the late Store of ASHTON & DENNY, are defired to call on ANTHONY BEELEN, the corner of Market & Third ftreets, and ſettle off their refpective accounts.

Pittfburgh, June 21, 1794.

WHEREAS Mary, my wife, has behaved in a very improper manner, and has done all fhe can to injure my character, I therefore forwarn all perfons from trufting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

THOMAS PEARSE.

Ohio county, May 1, 1794.

THE fubfcriber informs the public and all Travellers, that he has taken the well known and beautiful Houſe formerly occupied by Mr. J. Tannehill, on the bank of the Monongahela river, for the benevolent purpoſe of entertaining the Travellers that may think proper to call on him—*Here the weary may reſt—the hungry feed, and thoſe who thirſt may quaff of the beſt.*

D. M'LANE.

Pittsburgh, 24th April, 1794.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, April 3.

IN the ſitting of the Municipality on the 31ſt ult. ſeveral epicures were denounced for having purchaſed veal 45 ſous per pound.

In the ſitting of the Jacobins yeſterday, was given an account of General Pichegrue having attacked and beat the enemy. The French have ſeveral columns in the foreſt of Mormal, where they are raiſing redoubts.

National Convention, april 1.

Suppreſſion of the Executive Council, and of the ſix miniſters, and their aſſiſtants.

Carnot, in the name of the committee of public welfare, having demonſtrated all the incompatibility of an executive council with a republican government, even the dangers which reſulds from it to liberty, propoſed the ſuppreſſion of all the miniſters. "The real friend of the people," ſaid Carnot, "is he who ſuffers himſelf to be long looked after before he accepts any public functions, who withdraws from them as ſoon as poſſible, and poorer than when he aſſumed them, and who returns among his equals to lead a quiet irreproachable life."

Carnot concluded by propoſing the following decree, which was adopted with the loudeſt applauſe.

Art. 1. The national convention decrees, that the proviſionary executive council is ſuppreſſed; as alſo the ſix miniſters and their aſſiſtants who compoſe it.

Art. 2. Its functions ſhall entirely ceaſe on the 25th of April.

Art. 3. It ſhall be replaced by the following twelve commiſſioners, namely; 1. Of adminiſtration, police and tribunals; 2. of public inſtruction; 3 of agriculture, arts and manufactures; 4. of commerce and ſupplies; 5. of public works; 6. of public reliefs; 7. of tranſports, poſts and poſt offices; 8. of finance; 9. of the organization of the movements of the armies by land; 10. of the marine and of the colonies; 11. of arms and gunpowder; 12. of external concerns.

All thoſe commiſſioners ſhall give daily account of their operations to the committee of public welfare, before which they ſhall lay the denunciation of abuſes, and their plans for uſeful reforms.

Art. 5. Thoſe commiſſioners ſhall be wholly reſponſible for their operations.

The convention decreed, that the ſalary of the aſtronomers in the obſervatory of the republic at Paris ſhall proportionally conſiſt of 2500 livres.

VIENNA, March 15.

According to letters from Conſtantinople the difference between the courts of Ruſſia and the grand ſignior, are entirely ſettled. The repreſentations of our internuncio, baron Herbert, and ſome other foreign ambaſſadors at Conſtantinople, have made at laſt a change in the opinion of the divan.

LONDON, April 5.

The intelligence communicated by us a few days ſince, that the Breſt fleet to the number of 28 ſail of the line, are at ſea, in ſeveral diviſions, is now confirmed by many letters from the out-ports.

Advice was yeſterday received, that a Portugueſe packet, laden with ſpecie, had been captured by four French ſhips of the line, and ſent into Breſt.

The Quaker victualler, bound from Cork to Barbadoes, which was carried a prize into Breſt, had barrelled beef and pork on board to the amount of 10,000l.

A body of troops has been ſent from Paris once more to extirpate the rebels of La Vendee.

April 7. We yeſterday received the Paris gazettes down to the 31ſt of March, by which we learn, that ſeveral perſons of rank in the armies have been arreſted on ſuſpicion of being in correſpondence with the conſpirators lately executed in Paris.

Another expedition againſt Dunkirk both by ſea and land, is ſaid to be now actually projecting by the Britiſh government; it is for this purpoſe, we underſtand, that the gun boats at Deptford and Woolwich are preparing. Gaining a ſea port on the northern frontier of France, it is ſaid, would tend more to forward the cauſe of the allies, than any other acquiſition or poſt that could at this time be made.

A large detachment of cavalry embarked at Mr. Perry's dock, Blackwall, on Monday laſt for Oſtend.

The total number of French priſoners in England, Scotland, and Ireland, by the laſt returns, amounts to no more than 5,029.

The French have ſet a price on the head of General Paoli.

The cathedral church at Spires has been converted by the French into a ſtable for their reception of their horſes.

A great number of French families are arrived at Trieſte from Marſeilles.

A putrid fever of the moſt malignant nature has manifeſted itſelf in anterior Auſtria.

An epidemic diſtemper has broke out at Belgrade; the inhabitants fly thence; and all the trade between Belgrade and Semlin is at a ſtand.

Prayers have been ordered for three days throughout the Auſtrian dominions, to implore the divine bleſſing upon the Imperial arms in the next campaign.

It is not certain whether the prince of Waldeck will have the chief command of the army in Italy, as the court of Turin ſeems to prefer general Devins.

The puniſhment of death and the torture has been again introduced in Hungary.

Accounts from Vienna ſtate, that letters arrived there from Choczin, with the intelligence that the Turkiſh government had ſent orders to the Baſhaw commander of that fortreſs, to prepare the ſame in the beſt manner to enable it to hold out a ſiege.

April 10. There is much difference of opinion in the Spaniſh council reſpecting the continuance of the war; and the duke of Alcadia has had the influence to ſend M. D'Aranda into exile, for ſome free obſervations againſt the meaſures of the court.

Several of the German papers obſerve, "that it would be for the general good of Europe, if the remainder of Poland were partitioned among the three great preponderant powers!"

They even pretend that this meaſure is in contemplation, and that Staniſlaus Auguſtus is to ſpend the remainder of his days at Rome. We truſt however that ſuch an atrocious project is nothing more than the ſpeculations of ſome viſionary journaliſts!!

Yeſterday government diſpatches were received from the earl of Balcarras, acting governor of Jerſey,

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LEVI M'CLEAN, Ensign
3d S. L. U. S. R. C.

Pittsburgh, May 27, 1794.

N. B. The different printers in the United States are requested to publish the above.

Ten Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for certain *William Brown* who deserted and escaped over the prisoners at Fort Fayette, on the 21st inst. He is an Irishman, about five feet ten inches high, short black hair, thin visage, large nole, had on a uniform coat, old shirt, and old linen trowsers, old wool hat, likewise took his blanket with him. It is expected he took the old Pennsylvania road, and will make for Fort Littleton, as he was intisted at that place. Whoever secures said deserter and confines him in any jail, or delivers him to any continental officer, shall receive the above reward.

LEVI M'CLEAN, Ensign
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Pittsburgh, May 27, 1794.

Borough of Pittsburgh, June 12, 1794.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that if any person or persons shall be found firing of guns or other firearms, or galloping of a horse or horses within the streets, lanes, or alleys of the borough, he or they being convicted of any such offence, shall pay the sum of five shillings.

By order,

JAMES CLOW, Town Clerk.

WHEREAS the subscriber gave two notes to Malcom Campbell, both for the sum of Eight Pounds Ten Shillings, one in money, and the other in grain, payable against the first of August next. This is to forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said notes, as I am determined not to pay them until our contract is fulfilled, or I am compelled by law.

WILLIAM M'CLARAN.

May 19, 1794.

Now opening for sale by

W. H. Beaumont,

In Second street, corner of Chancery lane, a variety of *GROCERIES*, viz.

SHERRY and Lisbon wines,
Jamaica spirits, Holland gin,
Rum and Whiskey,
Lime Juice of the best quality,
Loaf and Muscovado sugar,
Tea, Coffee, and Raisins,
which he will sell at the lowest prices.

He has also for sale an excellent waggon *HORSE*, young, and accustomed to the geers.

Pittsburgh, June 12, 1794.

JUST received and now opening at the subscribers store in Pittsburgh a neat assortment of *GOODS* suitable to the season, which will be sold on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

Joseph Patterson & Co.

Pittsburgh, June 12, 1794.

N. B. All those indebted to said partnership are requested to make payment against the first of September next, as no longer indulgence can be given.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber about the 10th of last month, a long tailed brood black Mare, about fourteen hands and an half high, the mane hanging to the off side, and somewhat curly, the tail not long bit, and resembling the mane, a natural pacer, and about 15 years old; whether branded or not the owner is doubtful, but is rather of opinion she is. Any person who will take up said Mare and deliver her to the owner, if strayed, shall receive Four Dollars Reward and reasonable charges, or if stolen Five Pound Reward and reasonable charges, on conviction of the thief.

ALEXANDER M'CLEAN.

Union Town, June 3, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the late Store of ASHTON & DENNY, are desired to call on ANTHONY BEELEN, the corner of Market & Third streets, and settle off their respective accounts.

Pittsburgh, June 21, 1794.

WHEREAS Mary, my wife, has behaved in a very improper manner, and has done all she can to injure such character, I therefore forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

THOMAS PEARSE.

Ohio county, May 1, 1794.

THE subscriber informs the public and all France, that he has taken the well known and beautiful House formerly occupied by Mr. J. Tannehill, on the bank of the Monongahela river, for the benevolent purpose of entertaining the Travellers that may think proper to call on him—*Here the weary may rest—the hungry feed, and those who thirst may quaff of the best.*

D. M'LANE.

Pittsburgh, 24th April, 1794.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, April 3.

IN the sitting of the Municipality on the 31st ult. several epicures were denounced for having purchased veal 45 sous per pound.

In the sitting of the Jacobins yesterday, was given an account of General Pichegrue having attacked and beat the enemy. The French have several columns in the forest of Marmal, where they are raising redoubts.

National Convention, april 1.

Suppression of the Executive Council, and of the six ministers, and their assistants.

Carnot, in the name of the committee of public welfare, having demonstrated all the incompatability of an executive council with a republican government, even the dangers which results from it to liberty, proposed the suppression of all the ministers. "The real friend of the people," said Carnot, "is he who suffers himself to be long looked after before he accepts any public functions, who withdraws from them as soon as possible, and poorer than when he assumed them, and who returns among his equals to lead a quiet irreproachable life."

Carnot terminated by proposing the following decree, which was adopted with the loudest applause.

Art. 1. The national convention decrees, that the provisionary executive council is suppressed; as also the six ministers and their assistants who compose it.

Art. 2. Its functions shall entirely cease on the 20th of April.

Art. 3. It shall be replaced by the following twelve commissioners, namely; 1. Of administration, police and tribunals; 2. of public instruction; 3 of agriculture, arts and manufactures; 4. of commerce and supplies; 5. of public works; 6. of public revenue; 7. of transports, posts and post offices; 8 of finance; 9. of the organization of the movements of the armies by land; 10. of the marine and of the colonies; 11. of arms and gunpowder; 12. of external concerns.

All those commissioners shall give daily account of their operations to the committee of public welfare, before which they shall lay the denunciation of abuses, and their plans for useful reforms.

Art. 4. Those commissioners shall be wholly responsible for their operations.

The convention decreed, that the salary of the astronomers in the observatory of the republic at Paris shall provisionally consist of 2500 livres.

VIENNA, March 15.

According to letters from Constantinople the difference between the empress of Russia and the grand signior, are entirely settled. The representations of our internuncio, baron Hebert, and some other foreign ambassadors at Constantinople, have made at last a change in the opinion of the divan.

LONDON, April 5.

The intelligence communicated by us a few days since, that the Brest fleet to the number of 28 sail of the line, are at sea, in several divisions, is now confirmed by many letters from the out-ports.

Advice was yesterday received, that a Portuguese packet, laden with specie, had been captured by four French ships of the line, and sent into Brest.

The Quaker victualler, bound from Cork to Barbadoes, which was carried a prize into Brest, had barrelled beef and pork on board to the amount of 10,000l.

A body of troops has been sent from Paris once more to extirpate the rebels of La Vendee.

April 7. We yesterday received the Paris gazettes down to the 31st of March, by which we learn, that several persons of rank in the armies have been arrested on suspicion of being in correspondence with the conspirators lately executed in Paris.

Another expedition against Dunkirk both by sea and land, is said to be now actually projecting by the British government; it is for this purpose, we understand, that the gun boats at Deptford and Woolwich are preparing. Gaining a sea port on the northern frontier of France, it is said, would tend more to forward the cause of the allies, than any other acquisition or post that could at this time be made.

A large detachment of cavalry embarked at Mr. Perry's dock, Blackwall, on Monday last for Ostend.

The total number of French prisoners in England, Scotland, and Ireland, by the last returns, amounts to no more than 5,029.

The French have set a price on the head of General Paoli.

The cathedral church at Spires has been converted by the French into a stable for the reception of their horses.

A great number of French families are arrived at Trieste from Marseilles.

A putrid fever of the most malignant nature has manifested itself in anterior Austria.

An epidemic distemper has broke out at Belgrade; the inhabitants fly thence; and all the trade between Belgrade and Semlin is at a stand.

Prayers have been ordered for three days throughout the Austrian dominions, to implore the divine blessing upon the Imperial arms in the next campaign.

It is not certain whether the prince of Waldeck will have the chief command of the army in Italy, as the court of Turin seems to prefer general Devins.

The punishment of death and the torture has been again introduced in Hungary.

Accounts from Vienna state, that letters arrived there from Cuoczin, with the intelligence that the Turkish government had sent orders to the Bashaw commander of that fortress, to prepare the same in the best manner to enable it to hold out a siege.

April 10. There is much difference of opinion in the Spanish council respecting the continuance of the war; and the duke of Alcudia has had the influence to send M. D'Aranda into exile, for some free observations against the measures of the court.

Several of the German papers observe, "that it would be for the general good of Europe, if the remainder of Poland were partitioned among the three great preponderant powers!"

They even pretend that this measure is in contemplation, and that Stanislaus Augustus is to spend the remainder of his days at Rome. We trust however that such an atrocious project is nothing more than the speculations of some visionary journalists!

Yesterday government dispatches were received from the earl of Balcarras, acting governor of Jersey,

which mention that there was no appearance of an invasion by the French.

Yesterday Captain Cook arrived at the admiralty office with dispatches from lord Hood. The contents of these dispatches we understand to be, that his lordship finding the French in Bastia too strong to be attacked with any prospect of success, by the force at his disposal, and being ill supported by the Corsicans, had re-embarked his troops.

The king of Denmark has announced, that at the present moment he does not desire a sumptuous residence for himself or his family; and that the contributions which have been furnished, shall be applied to the support of commerce, and of the honor of the Danish flag. These contributions already amount to 700,000 crowns.

A letter from Portsmouth, says, Messrs. Muir and Palmer, and the other unfortunate gentlemen, sentenced by the Scotch judges to be transported to Botany Bay, are not now permitted to hold conversation with any one from the shore; nor boats suffered to come along side the Surprise with any of their friends.

The king of Prussia now finds that the safety of his crown, and the preservation of the dearest interests of his people, do not depend upon the conquest of France. The empress of Russia has also notified to the court of Vienna, that as long as the Porte with Sweden and Denmark, shall continue to excite her apprehensions, she cannot give her promised aid to the confederacy.

April 11. Accounts from Madrid of the 17th of February, state, that on the 5th of that month an important engagement had taken place between the allied troops and the French, in the vicinity of Andaie, in Biscay. The Spanish general, Caro, having attacked the French, in order to dislodge them from an important battery they had erected not far from Fontarabia, the latter resisted with such vigor that the Spaniards were forced to retreat, with the loss of 700 killed, wounded and prisoners.

April 12. There is rumour here, that the emperor of Morocco gained over by French money, means to attack the Spanish settlements on the coast of Africa. This will be a very troublesome diversion, although at this moment the marine of Spain is in good condition, and able to repress the piracies of the Moors.

The Declaration of the King of Prussia, to the German Empire, on his secession from the present Continental Confederacy, concludes thus;

After what is past, every hope of the subsistence being acceded to, being now vanished, "*His majesty does "now renounce the same, and also every resolution of the empire and of the "circles relative thereto. His majesty "has, therefore, taken the resolution no "longer to grant his protection to the "German empire:—But, to order his "army (except twenty thousand auxil-"laries, according to different treaties) "instantly to return to his dominions.*"

At the same time that his majesty finds himself compelled to withdraw a portion of his troops from the defence of those states, for which they have already combated with so much glory, he expresses the most earnest wishes, that those consequences he has above alluded to may not take place, but that the exertions of his Imperial majesty, and of the empire, may eventually insure to both a full indemnity and a general and honorable peace.—To his majesty remains the just consolation, and permanent glory of having on his part, made such sacrifice to the defence and safety of the empire in the present awful crisis, as certainly but few states in Europe, or members of the Germanic body, could, without much hesitation, have resolved upon.

Berlin, March 13, 1794.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Maurice Margarot, to Secretary Dundas.

Spithead, March 27, 1794.

I have to request, that by another letter to Captain Campbell, you will explain to him the manner in which Mrs. Margarot is to be received and treated on board his ship, during our intended voyage to New South Wales. The two letters which that gentleman has received (and has shewn me) on this subject, the one from your office, and the other from the navy board, being so vague as to give me reason to think that you never meant they should be carried into execution.

I therefore hope you will favor me with an explicit answer; and that if I am mistaken in my conjectures Mrs. Margarot's situation and mine will be properly considered; for if she is not to be treated with the utmost delicacy, attention, and respect, I must be under the disagreeable necessity of refusing my consent to her coming on board, and by causing her to remain in her native country, leave behind me a person who will keep my memory alive among those for whose cause I have been sacrificed.

I likewise wish to be informed, whether, when arrived at the place of our destination, Mrs. Margarot will be entitled to all the advantages of a free settler. These two requests, sir, you may perhaps think yourself at liberty to attend to, and you may therein, undoubtedly, use your pleasure, since Mrs. Margarot, for whom I make them, has no other titles to found upon, save politeness, humanity and justice; and however remarkable a courtier may be for the first of these, the world well knows, that on particular occasions, a minister can with ease suspend the exercise of the two latter. Whatever may be the result, my resolution is already taken.

But now, sir, I have a demand to make respecting myself, and turning entirely upon what I apprehend to be a constitutional point, and as such requires an explanation. I wish to know, sir, the extent of my sentence, and the power which executes it. Arrived at Botany Bay, am I to be a slave there? The transferable property of the king of Great Britain, and be forced to labour under the goad of a task-master. Is this to be the lot of an Englishman? Or am I, on my landing there, to be restored to liberty? And if so, will that liberty authorize me to remove myself from New South Wales to any part of the world not belonging to Great Britain, or must I remain there?

You will easily discover the importance of these questions, and, as a gentleman, I presume you will answer them yourself.

I cannot close my letter without returning my unfeigned thanks for all the severities I have experienced by *your express order*. Bolts, padlocks, handcuffs, confinement in damp pestilential places, along with the common felons, and a stinted ship allowance similar to theirs—all these, Sir, though highly prejudicial to my three fellow sufferers and likely to prove fatal to two of them, have had a very different effect upon me—they have convinced me that, however you may think proper to punish my body, my mind preserves its independence, and remains invariably attached to the cause of the people, and to a thorough parliamentary reform, which you but accelerate by such repeated severities.

I have the honour to be, therefore, most gratefully,

Sir,

Your very humble servant,

MAURICE MARGAROT.

The right hon. H. Dundas, his majesty's minister for the home department.

American Affairs.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.

In the brig Fame, Captain Hunt, arrived here yesterday in 8 days from Charleston, came 20 Indian chiefs belonging to the Cherokee nation.

They are a respectable deputation from the Cherokee nation to Congress—their business is to form a treaty of peace and amity with the U. States.

Pittsburgh, June 21.

Extract of a letter from Fort Franklin dated June 12, 1794.

"I must once more inform you of our situation—this day arrived here an express from the Cornplanter, who brought a letter that Brant sent him, reprimanding him for suffering the United States to build garrisons at Lake Erie, therefore, it is generally thought here we shall be attacked very shortly. We are very much surprised that the militia is not ordered to relieve us, for it is as much as our lives are worth to attempt coming down—If you have any influence with our leading men do request them to send relief to our settlement—There has been two spies at Le Bœuf to see the situation of our troops, and the Cornplanter has requested our people not to clear out the old French road, and says that if we do not stop we shall get too strong before we know what we are about, and other hints that we do not use the Six Nations well.

For God's sake try to hurry the people of your quarter to turn out, as it is not safe for us to step out of doors.

Robinson is well, but wants to be relieved from this unhappy state—Does it look reasonable that he should suffer for such a rascally set, who killed Poor and Wallace? and look back two years and see old Bull that killed old Mr. Mead—Bull is of the same nation. If the United States look over all these things it will be no odds how many of our people the Indians kill. Robinson's killing was not like there's, intended, but mostly accident.

True Copy of a letter from Captain Brant to Cornplanter.

Mohawk Village, 30th May, 1794.

My dear friend,

I have just received your message of invitation to attend a council at Cataragaras, which I am much obliged to you for, but am exceeding sorry to hear of the loss of our friends the Delawares at Venango. I am much alarmed to hear of the people of the United States being in possession of Presqu'isle, on Lake Erie. My friend, I have every thing fresh in my mind of our last council at Buffaloe creek, which was agreed upon, and that all business of any consequence should be done at that place, in which case I cannot think of deviating from it, I don't think the Great Spirit from above would prosper our proceedings if we should, under what we have already done, except there should be a great change in our present situation of affairs. My friend, I would wish that we should consider seriously, that it is certainly the best for us to support what we have done a few days ago at our council fire at Buffaloe creek, in which case I would wish to meet you with the rest of our friends the chiefs in a few days at the above mentioned place, as we have received a message from our brethren the western Indians, which requires to be delivered there. The bearer of this will deliver you strings of Wampum to confirm what I have already said.

From your friend,

JOS. BRANT.

To Captain Obeal.

N. B. I shall be at Buffaloe creek in about four days if the weather permits.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Denny to General Gibson, dated Fort Franklin, June 14, 1794.

"I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letters dated the 9th and 11th inst. After receiving the first we concluded it would be best to proceed upon our march. We arrived here the day before yesterday all well. The account of Ransom's people being killed was too true, but by what nation of Indians is yet doubtful. Mr. Ellicot and Mr. Wilkins have sent two runners for the Cornplanter, and have requested me to wait the return of the express, when they arrive you shall be informed the success of the message, but I am suspicious the old fellow will not shew himself. The fact is, the Indians about here for some time past have been exceedingly insolent; treated the officer, the fort, and every person about it with the utmost contempt; but since our arrival they have altered their tune. We have written to Le Boeuf and gave the officer there a caution—the day after to-morrow the runner is to be back. Vanhorn and Bales, the two men who brought your last letter, saw one Indian at the plains about 20 miles this side Pittsburgh, and the trace of six or seven.

I am not surprised at Polhemus's alarm—the fort is worse than any frontier station you ever saw, and but for the block-house, which is far from being the best, it would be infinitely worse than nothing at all—the pickets might do to enclose a garden, and do look more like a fence than any thing else—they are placed in the form of a square without any thing to defend the curtains or flanks, and in the bottom of a ditch, along which, outside, five hundred Indians might lay perfectly secure. Before we came Mr. Polhemus kept the place locked up day and night, permitted no person to pass out or in, and suffered every inconvenience of a close siege. He says that he has made frequent representations of the declining state of the garrison, and that it was impossible for him with his present strength to repair it.

We shall spend two days more in helping Mr. Polhemus to put his garrison in some state of defence, for should any thing happen it, we should fare the worse above."

Extract of a letter from Gen. Wilkins to Col. Nevill, dated Fort Franklin, June 16, 1794.

"We got safe to this place on Thursday last—We found the Indians here with great professions of friendship, but I think overstrained, more completely to cover their doubtful situation. The British are exerting all their influence to induce them to a war, and I am afraid with too much success. Peace or war with the Six Nations turn on our situation with the English. The English, by their agent Brandt, tell them that now is the time for them to prevent the loss of their country, that if we once get hold of Presqu'isle all their lands are gone. Cornplanter is again gone to Buffaloe creek to meet Brant and Johnston in council, and to receive a message from their brethren the western Indians—I think a great deal depends on the result of that council—If the Six Nations go to war they will fall heavy on our county and Westmoreland, and every precaution ought to be used to be prepared for them."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Dallas, secretary of the Commonwealth, to Adamson Tannehill, Esq. dated Philadelphia, May 31, 1794.

"The governor has received the remonstrance complaining of the non-execution of the contracts for opening and improving the state road to Pittsburgh, and he directs me to assure you, and through you all the citizens of the western counties, that he will pay immediate attention to the subject. He

which mention that there was no appearance of an invasion by the French.

Yesterday Captain Cook arrived at the admiralty office with dispatches from lord Hood. The contents of these dispatches we understand to be, that his lordship finding the French in Bastia too strong to be attacked with any prospect of success, by the force at his disposal, and being ill supported by the Corsicans, had re-embarked his troops.

The king of Denmark has announced, that at the present moment he does not desire a sumptuous residence for himself or his family; and that the contributions which have been furnished, shall be applied to the support of commerce, and of the honor of the Danish flag. These contributions already amount to 700,000 crowns.

A letter from Portsmouth, says, Messrs. Muir and Palmer, and the other unfortunate gentlemen, sentenced by the Scotch judges to be transported to Botany Bay, are not now permitted to hold conversation with any one from the shore; nor boats suffered to come along side the Surprise with any of their friends.

The king of Prussia now finds that the safety of his crown, and the preservation of the dearest interests of his people, do not depend upon the conquest of France. The empress of Russia has also notified to the court of Vienna, that as long as the Porte with Sweden and Denmark, shall continue to excite her apprehensions, she cannot give her promised aid to the confederacy.

April 11. Accounts from Madrid of the 17th of February, state, that on the 5th of that month an important engagement had taken place between the allied troops and the French, in the vicinity of Andaie, in Biscay. The Spanish general, Caro, having attacked the French, in order to dislodge them from an important battery they had erected not far from Fontarabia, the latter resisted with such vigor that the Spaniards were forced to retreat, with the loss of 700 killed, wounded and prisoners.

April 12. There is rumour here, that the emperor of Morocco gained over by French money, means to attack the Spanish settlements on the coast of Africa. This will be a very troublesome diversion, although at this moment the marine of Spain is in good condition, and able to repress the piracies of the Moors.

The Declaration of the King of Prussia, to the German Empire, on his secession from the present Continental Confederacy, concludes thus;

After what is past, every hope of the subsistence being acceded to, being now vanished, "*His majesty does "now renounce the same, and also every resolution of the empire and of the "circles relative thereto. His majesty "has, therefore, taken the resolution no "longer to grant his protection to the "German empire:—But, to order his "army (except twenty thousand auxiliaries, according to different treaties) "instantly to return to his dominions.*"

At the same time that his majesty finds himself compelled to withdraw a portion of his troops from the defence of those states, for which they have already combated with so much glory, he expresses the most earnest wishes, that those consequences he has above alluded to may not take place, but that the exertions of his Imperial majesty, and of the empire, may eventually insure to both a full indemnity and a general and honorable peace.—To his majesty remains the just consolation, and permanent glory of having on his part, made such sacrifice to the defence and safety of the empire in the present awful crisis, as certainly but few states in Europe, or members of the Germanic body, could, without much hesitation, have resolved upon.

Berlin, March 13, 1794.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Maurice Margarot, to Secretary Dundas.

Spithead, March 27, 1794.

I have to request, that by another letter to Captain Campbell, you will explain to him the manner in which Mrs. Margarot is to be received and treated on board his ship, during our intended voyage to New South Wales. The two letters which that gentleman has received (and has shewn me) on this subject, the one from your office, and the other from the navy board, being so vague as to give me reason to think that you never meant they should be carried into execution.

I therefore hope you will favor me with an explicit answer; and that if I am mistaken in my conjectures Mrs. Margarot's situation and mine will be properly considered; for if she is not to be treated with the utmost delicacy, attention, and respect, I must be under the disagreeable necessity of refusing my consent to her coming on board, and by causing her to remain in her native country, leave behind me a person who will keep my memory alive among those for whose cause I have been sacrificed.

I likewise wish to be informed, whether, when arrived at the place of our destination, Mrs. Margarot will be entitled to all the advantages of a free settler. These two requests, sir, you may perhaps think yourself at liberty to attend to, and you may therein, undoubtedly, use your pleasure, since Mrs. Margarot, for whom I make them, has no other titles to found upon, save politeness, humanity and justice; and however remarkable a courtier may be for the first of these, the world well knows, that on particular occasions, a minister can with ease suspend the exercise of the two latter. Whatever may be the result, my resolution is already taken.

But now, sir, I have a demand to make respecting myself, and turning entirely upon what I apprehend to be a constitutional point, and as such requires an explanation. I wish to know, sir, the extent of my sentence, and the power which executes it. Arrived at Botany Bay, am I to be a slave there? The transferable property of the king of Great Britain, and be forced to labour under the goad of a task-master. Is this to be the lot of an Englishman? Or am I, on my landing there, to be restored to liberty? And if so, will that liberty authorize me to remove myself from New South Wales to any part of the world not belonging to Great Britain, or must I remain there?

You will easily discover the importance of these questions, and, as a gentleman, I presume you will answer them yourself.

I cannot close my letter without returning my unfeigned thanks for all the severities I have experienced by *your express order*. Bolts, padlocks, handcuffs, confinement in damp pestilential places, along with the common felons, and a stinted ship allowance similar to theirs—all these, Sir, though highly prejudicial to my three fellow sufferers and likely to prove fatal to two of them, have had a very different effect upon me—they have convinced me that, however you may think proper to punish my body, my mind preserves its independence, and remains invariably attached to the cause of the people, and to a thorough parliamentary reform, which you but accelerate by such repeated severities.

I have the honour to be, therefore, most gratefully,

Sir,

Your very humble servant,

MAURICE MARGAROT.

The right hon. H. Dundas, his majesty's minister for the home department.

American Affairs.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.

In the brig Fame, Captain Hunt, arrived here yesterday in 8 days from Charleston, came 20 Indian chiefs belonging to the Cherokee nation.

They are a respectable deputation from the Cherokee nation to Congress—their business is to form a treaty of peace and amity with the U. States.

Pittsburgh, June 21.

Extract of a letter from Fort Franklin dated June 12, 1794.

"I must once more inform you of our situation—this day arrived here an express from the Cornplanter, who brought a letter that Brant sent him, reprimanding him for suffering the United States to build garrisons at Lake Erie, therefore, it is generally thought here we shall be attacked very shortly. We are very much surprised that the militia is not ordered to relieve us, for it is as much as our lives are worth to attempt coming down—If you have any influence with our leading men do request them to send relief to our settlement—There has been two spies at Le Bœuf to see the situation of our troops, and the Cornplanter has requested our people not to clear out the old French road, and says that if we do not stop we shall get too strong before we know what we are about, and other hints that we do not use the Six Nations well.

For God's sake try to hurry the people of your quarter to turn out, as it is not safe for us to step out of doors.

Robinson is well, but wants to be relieved from this unhappy state—Does it look reasonable that he should suffer for such a rascally set, who killed Poor and Wallace? and look back two years and see old Bull that killed old Mr. Mead—Bull is of the same nation. If the United States look over all these things it will be no odds how many of our people the Indians kill. Robinson's killing was not like there's, intended, but mostly accident.

True Copy of a letter from Captain Brant to Cornplanter.

Mohawk Village, 30th May, 1794.

My dear friend,

I have just received your message of invitation to attend a council at Cataragaras, which I am much obliged to you for, but am exceeding sorry to hear of the loss of our friends the Delawares at Venango. I am much alarmed to hear of the people of the United States being in possession of Presqu'isle, on Lake Erie. My friend, I have every thing fresh in my mind of our last council at Buffaloe creek, which was agreed upon, and that all business of any consequence should be done at that place; in which case I cannot think of deviating from it, I don't think the Great Spirit from above would prosper our proceedings if we should, under what we have already done, except there should be a great change in our present situation of affairs. My friend, I would wish that we should consider seriously, that it is certainly the best for us to support what we have done a few days ago at our council fire at Buffaloe creek, in which case I would wish to meet you with the rest of our friends the chiefs in a few days at the above mentioned place, as we have received a message from our brethren the western Indians, which requires to be delivered there. The bearer of this will deliver you strings of Wampum to confirm what I have already said.

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To Captain Obeal.

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"I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letters dated the 9th and 11th inst. After receiving the first we concluded it would be best to proceed upon our march. We arrived here the day before yesterday all well. The account of Ranson's people being killed was too true, but by what nation of Indians is yet doubtful. Mr. Ellicot and Mr. Wilkins have sent two runners for the Cornplanter, and have requested me to wait the return of the express, when they arrive you shall be informed of the success of the message, but I am suspicious the old fellow will not shew himself. The fact is, the Indians about here for some time past have been exceedingly insolent; treated the officer, the fort, and every person about it with the utmost contempt; but since our arrival they have altered their tune. We have written to Le Bœuf and gave the officer there a caution—the day after to-morrow the runner is to be back. Vanhorn and Bales, the two men who brought your last letter, saw one Indian at the plains about 20 miles this side Pittsburgh, and the trace of six or seven.

I am not surprised at Polhemus's alarm—the fort is worse than any frontier station you ever saw, and but for the block-house, which is far from being the best, it would be infinitely worse than nothing at all—the pickets might do to enclose a garden, and do look more like a fence than any thing else—they are placed in the form of a square without any thing to defend the curtains or flanks, and in the bottom of a ditch, along which, outside, five hundred Indians might lay perfectly secure. Before we came Mr. Polhemus kept the place locked up day and night, permitted no person to pass out or in, and suffered every inconvenience of a close siege. He says that he has made frequent representations of the declining state of the garrison, and that it was impossible for him with his present strength to repair it.

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Extract of a letter from Mr. Dallas, secretary of the Commonwealth, to Adamson Tannehill, Esq. dated Philadelphia, May 31, 1794.

"The governor has received the remonstrance complaining of the non-execution of the contracts for opening and improving the state road to Pittsburgh, and he directs me to assure you, and through you all the citizens of the western counties, that he will pay immediate attention to the subject. He

had, indeed, made arrangements, previously to the communication, for examining the progress in executing all the contracts, relatively to roads and rivers; and, he hopes, that by the use of every means in his power, justice may be obtained for the public."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to his friend in Pittsburgh, dated June 6, 1794.

"A long session of Congress is about being concluded, during which the peculiar embarrassments arising from our connections with Europe in its present convulsed state occasioned much perplexity and diversity of opinion. Though all parties in Congress were anxious to prevent a war, yet on several occasions each charged the other with promoting measures calculated to draw the country into war.

The spoliations committed by the British on our trade, and various other hostile aggressions, rendered it necessary that Congress should adopt some decisive measures to put a stop to those outrages and procure compensation for our losses. One party thought it best to address the interest of the British nation by adopting such measures as would eventually destroy or lessen the very beneficial monopoly she enjoyed in our commerce; they were encouraged to this by reflecting that measures of this kind were effectual in procuring the repeal of the Stamp Act and of the subsequent revenue laws, except so far as they were thought necessary as a test of the absolute sovereignty which they claimed.

Finding that the British monopoly in our trade not only swallowed up the favorable balance we enjoyed in our commerce with other nations, but also brought our merchants every year more indebted to Britain, and deluged our country with luxuries, that party in Congress wished by lessening our importation to promote our own manufactures and encourage habits of economy.

For this purpose commercial regulations were proposed, warmly debated, and in part approved by the House of Representatives, but during the progress of this and some other measures that had been taken up alternately, the British aggressions became so intolerable, and their designs of war so evident, that those in favor of decisive measures created so much in number, as to become a decisive majority in the house of representatives; consequently, shortly after a debate for several days with shut doors about laying an embargo, that measure was agreed to with open doors by a great majority, and a bill passed the house for prohibiting all trade with Britain until they would make compensation for our losses and fulfil the definitive treaty by restoring the western posts, &c.

While this bill was in progress the President nominated an envoy extraordinary to go to the court of London and demand redress. The senate approved of the nomination, and when the prohibitory bill came up it was rejected by the senate. The minority in the house had opposed that and every similar measure under an apprehension that by irritating Britain we would be led into a ruinous and expensive war, and injure the credit of the public debt by diverting the revenues to the support of the war.—They also considered every measure that tended to lessen the importation of British goods as calculated to impair the impost revenue which is appropriated to pay the interest of the public debt.

Some, however, in the senate, voted against the prohibitory bill because they conceived it to be a measure inconsistent with sending the envoy which they had approved of but a few days before. The minority of the senate thought it would rather give efficacy to his demands. This bill being rejected, the house of representatives dropped the measures for commercial regulations and for sequestrating the debts due by the merchants of this country to the British, which they had in progress.

After some time the extraordinary energy and success of the French against the combined powers, made the danger of a war with Britain less probable, However, Congress has made considerable provision for the defence of the country. Six frigates are to be built for the protection of commerce, they were originally proposed for the purpose of keeping the Algerines within the streights of Gibraltar; in this view it was warmly opposed, and the measure in danger of being lost, but this limitation being removed, it passed by a decisive majority.

A new regiment of artillery men is to be raised to protect the ports and harbours of the United States, and forts are to be built at them to which a numerous artillery are already sent. There is to be a number of arsenals for a deposit of arms in different parts of the country, and a number of row gallies for the protection of the southern rivers. The governors of the states are directed to have 80,000 militia completely armed and ready to march at short warning.

New taxes, in addition to the surplus of the existing revenue are to be levied in the way of duties and excises, viz. an excise upon snuff, loaf sugar, and carriages, a duty upon the retailing of wine and foreign spirits, and additional imposts on several kinds of goods. Several of these were opposed as partial in themselves, and as giving countenance to a system of excises, and evading the constitutional rule for direct taxation; a direct tax would have been preferred by the majority if more revenue had been necessary than those small taxes would probably produce. A stamp act passed to the last stage in the house of representatives, but in its progress the transfers of public and bank stock were subjected to a stamp duty, and the clause for subjecting deeds or transfers of land to a stamp duty was struck out, this gave so much offence to the principal patrons of that bill that they rejected it on the last reading. The principal reason for procuring the tax upon deeds to be struck out was, that the neglect of procuring stamped paper to write the deed on would destroy the title; to this the state governments might refuse to submit, and occasion a contest about jurisdiction. It was thought improper for the general government in this indirect way to interfere with the title of real estates, and inconvenient to oblige people to go to the excise office for stamped paper every time they had to write a deed; for the collectors of the excise were to keep the stamp offices. On the other hand the public creditors considered the stamps upon transfers of public debt as inconvenient and burthensome to speculators, and as a prelude to further taxes upon stock. As those however generally promote such measures as tend to the consolidation of the state governments, they were offended at losing the stamps on deeds, consequently, though they were active in originating and progressing this famous bill, they eventually assisted in destroying it.

By those who had from the beginning promoted the introduction of excises, persevering and repeated attempts were made through almost the whole of the session to introduce a new and numerous army. One resolution early proposed for the inlistment of 18,000 men was rejected. A report of a committee was again brought forward for raising a new army of 25,000, this was also rejected—15,000, 10,000, and finally 1040, with a new major general were proposed and urged, but all of them rejected by great majorities—the last originated in the senate. In opposition to these measures it was alledged, that no more regiments ought to be officered until the present army was completed, which, though it had the complement of officers, had not half the number of privates. That if a war did commence suddenly the militia would have to be called at all events, as that army would for a long time consist of little more than officers, such low wages being offered for privates—that the militia would turn out well upon the first impression of an invasion, and in the mean time Congress would be convinced of the necessity of giving greater encouragement to privates when an army became indispensible.

The house of representatives sent up two different bills to the senate for increasing the pay of the soldiers and giving them land at the conclusion of the war, upon condition of actual settlement, in order to complete the present army; but it is remarkable that both these were opposed in the house of representatives by those members who were for new armies, (with a few objections) and rejected in the senate. The senate, however, would have encreased the bounty, but the majority of representatives objected that this would encourage such to enlist as only designed to desert, and occasion discontent among those already enlisted who received but small bounties.

The President during this session has laid the diplomatic correspondence between him and the European nations before Congress—such of this as was not connected with circumstances that require secrecy for some time have been published; by these it appears that the executive has not been negligent with respect to the interests of the United States in corresponding with foreign courts, but the circumstances of Europe are unfavorable to negociation. If this correspondence had been earlier made public there would have been less jealousy among the people interested in the navigation of the Mississippi, and the prisoners in Algiers. Much, however, respecting these subjects were communicated in confidence to Congress, and cannot yet be made public."

*** *For a List of Taxes on the unoccupied Lands in Allegheny County, see Supplement.*

*** *The Troop of Light Dragoons of the first brigade of Washington County Militia are requested to rendezvous in the Town of Washington, on the morning of the fourth of July next, at 10 o'clock.*

JOHN CLARK, Lieut.

Washington, June 13, 1794.

Several pieces have been received for publication; they shall be attended to next week.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BY *a late law of Congress the non-existence of an office of inspection in any county of the United States, every owner or possessor of a still shall make entry thereof at some other office of Inspection comprehended within the division or survey in which the said still shall be, and as no office can be kept in Washington county, those persons having stills are desired to make entry thereof at one of the other offices in the survey.*

ROBERT JOHNSON, Collector.

June 18, 1794.

N. B. Reports have circulated that Andrew Monroe requested the office of inspection to be held at his house in Canonsburgh, they appear without foundation, as there has been no such request to my knowledge.

A COURT of APPEAL

will be held at the House of the subscriber, in Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 1st of July, at 12 o'clock, where delinquents to the two last drafts from this brigade of militia, will have an opportunity of offering their excuses—immediately after which the fines will most assuredly be levied according to law.

PRESLEY NEVILL, Brigade Inspector Allegheny County Militia.

June 20, 1794.

Public Notice is hereby given to the inhabitants of Washington county, that there is no longer an office of inspection kept open at my house.

JOHN LYNN.

Canonsburgh, June 18, 1794.

Canonsburgh, June 18, 1794.

WHEREAS sundry reports are in circulation that I was or am concerned in the excise office that was attempted to be kept in this town by a certain John Lynn, which reports must have been raised by some malicious persons with an intention to injure my character, I hereby declare that the said reports are false, and that I am not nor never was concerned in the said business directly or indirectly, and I call upon the propagators to come forward and make good their charges. ANDREW MUNRO.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL

RUTLAND, (Vermont) May 27.

By a gentleman from St John's we are informed, that the British have just completed a brig, at that place, mounting twelve guns; the brig is every way completed and well manned, and is now stationed at Point-a-Fair, on a lake Champlain, that a very large roe-galley is now building at St. John's; and that the garrison at Montreal was immediately to be strengthened by the addition of a regiment of his majesty's troops from Quebec.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.

Capt. Olmond arrived here from Bourdeaux, which he left the 29th of April, informs, that great naval preparations were making in the ports of the republic for an expedition which was studiously kept a secret; that its affairs in general appeared to be in a very prosperous train: but had heard nothing material respecting the operations of the armies. The people as one approved the execution of Danton and his associates. The embargo at Bourdeaux was raised about the 18th and a further indemnification granted. Captain O. left it in company with twelve other merchantmen, under convoy of 3 French armed vessels.

Monday at 11 o'clock the two houses of Congress adjourned till the first Monday in November next—Then to meet in this city.

We hear from respectable authority that Col. Simcoe, has returned to Niagara.

It is said, that our executive is in possession of a copy of a talk lately delivered by Col. Simcoe to the Indians, breathing sentiments diametrically opposite to those expressed in lord Dorchester's talk, and intended to do away the impressions made by it. If this report is founded the intelligence is agreeable and important, as it presages peace.

ANECDOTE.

A BEGGAR in England was picking a few of his *old acquaintances* off his clothes, when a nobleman passing by accosted him—You dirty rascal, what are you about? "Nothing sir," replied the beggar, "but guillotining a few aristocrats;" "Aristocrats! you seditious scoundrel, how dare you call such vermin aristocrats?" "I cannot find any better name for them, may it please your honor, they always live on the poor."

had, indeed, made arrangements, previouſly to the communication, for examining the progreſs in executing all the contracts, relatively to roads and rivers; and, he hopes, that by the uſe of every means in his power, juſtice may be obtained for the public."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to his friend in Pittſburgh, dated June 6, 1794.

"A long ſeſſion of Congreſs is about being concluded, during which the peculiar embarraſſments ariſing from our connections with Europe in its preſent convulſed ſtate occaſioned much perplexity and diverſity of opinion. Though all parties in Congreſs were anxious to prevent a war, yet on ſeveral occaſions each charged the other with promoting meaſures calculated to draw the country into war.

The ſpoliations committed by the Britiſh on our trade, and various other hoſtile aggreſſions, rendered it neceſſary that Congreſs ſhould adopt ſome deciſive meaſures to put a ſtop to thoſe outrages and procure compenſation for our loſſes. One party thought it beſt to addreſs the intereſt of the Britiſh nation by adopting ſuch meaſures as would eventually deſtroy or leſſen the very beneficial monopoly ſhe enjoyed in our commerce; they were encouraged to this by reflecting that meaſures of this kind were effectual in procuring the repeal of the Stamp Act and of the ſubſequent revenue laws, except ſo far as they were thought neceſſary as a teſt of the abſolute ſovereignty which they claimed.

Finding that the Britiſh monopoly in our trade not only ſwallowed up the favorable balance we enjoyed in our commerce with other nations, but alſo brought our merchants every year more indebted to Britain, and deluged our country with luxuries, that party in Congreſs wiſhed by leſſening our importation to promote our own manufactures and encourage habits of economy.

For this purpoſe commercial regulations were propoſed, warmly debated, and in part approved by the Houſe of Repreſentatives, but during the progreſs of this and ſome other meaſures that had been taken up alternately, the Britiſh aggreſſions became ſo intolerable, and their deſigns of war ſo evident, that thoſe in favor of deciſive meaſures encreaſed ſo much in number, as to form a deciſive majority in the houſe of repreſentatives; conſequently, ſhortly after a debate for ſeveral days with ſhut doors about laying an embargo, that meaſure was agreed to with open doors by a great majority, and a bill paſſed the houſe for prohibiting all trade with Britain until they would make compenſation for our loſſes and fulfil the definitive treaty by reſtoring the weſtern poſts, &c.

While this bill was in progreſs the Preſident nominated an envoy extraordinary to go to the court of London and demand redreſs. The ſenate approved of the nomination, and when the prohibitory bill came up it was rejected by the caſting vote. The minority in the houſe had oppoſed that and every ſimilar meaſure under an apprehenſion that by irritating Britain we would be led into a ruinous and expenſive war, and injure the credit of the public debt by diverting the revenues to the ſupport of the war.—They alſo conſidered every meaſure that tended to leſſen the importation of Britiſh goods as calculated to impair the impoſt revenue which is appropriated to pay the intereſt of the public debt.

Some, however, in the ſenate, voted againſt the prohibitory bill becauſe they conceived it to be a meaſure inconſiſtent with ſending the envoy which they had approved of but a few days before. The minority of the ſenate thought it would rather give efficacy to his demands. This bill being rejected, the houſe of repreſentatives dropped the meaſures for commercial regulations and for ſequeſtrating the debts due by the merchants of this country to the Britiſh, which they had in progreſs.

After ſome time the extraordinary energy and ſucceſs of the French againſt the combined powers, made the danger of a war with Britain leſs probable, However, Congreſs has made conſiderable proviſion for the defence of the country. Six frigates are to be built for the protection of commerce, they were originally propoſed for the purpoſe of keeping the Algerines within the ſtreights of Gibraltar; in this view it was warmly oppoſed, and the meaſure in danger of being loſt, but this limitation being removed, it paſſed by a deciſive majority.

A new regiment of artillery men is to be raiſed to protect the ports and harbours of the United States, and forts are to be built at them to which a numerous artillery are already ſent. There is to be a number of arſenals for a depoſit of arms in different parts of the country, and a number of row gallies for the protection of the ſouthern rivers. The governors of the ſtates are directed to have 80,000 militia completely armed and ready to march at ſhort warning.

New taxes, in addition to the ſurplus of the exiſting revenue are to be levied in the way of duties and exciſes, viz. an exciſe upon ſnuff, loaf ſugar, and carriages, a duty upon the retailing of wine and foreign ſpirits, and additional impoſts on ſeveral kinds of goods. Several of theſe were oppoſed as partial in themſelves, and as giving countenance to a ſyſtem of exciſes, and evading the conſtitutional rule for direct taxation; a direct tax would have been preferred by the majority if more revenue had been neceſſary than thoſe ſmall taxes would probably produce. A ſtamp act paſſed to the laſt ſtage in the houſe of repreſentatives, but in its progreſs the transfers of public and bank ſtock were ſubjected to a ſtamp duty, and the clauſe for ſubjecting deeds or transfers of land to a ſtamp duty was ſtruck out, this gave ſo much offence to the principal patrons of that bill that they rejected it on the laſt reading. The principal reaſon for procuring the tax upon deeds to be ſtruck out was, that the neglect of procuring ſtamped paper to write the deed on would deſtroy the title; to this the ſtate governments might refuſe to ſubmit, and occaſion a conteſt about juriſdiction. It was thought improper for the general government in this indirect way to interfere with the title of real eſtates, and inconvenient to oblige people to go to the exciſe office for ſtamped paper every time they had to write a deed; for the collectors of the exciſe were to keep the ſtamp offices. On the other hand the public creditors conſidered the ſtamps upon tranſfers of public debt as inconvenient and burthenſome to ſpeculators, and as a prelude to further taxes upon ſtock. As thoſe however generally promote ſuch meaſures as tend to the conſolidation of the ſtate governments, they were offended at loſing the ſtamps on deeds, conſequently, though they were active in originating and progreſſing this famous bill, they eventually aſſiſted in deſtroying it.

By thoſe who had from the beginning promoted the introduction of exciſes, perſevering and repeated attempts were made through almoſt the whole of the ſeſſion to introduce a new and numerous army. One reſolution early propoſed for the inliſtment of 18,000 men was rejected. A report of a committee was again brought forward for raiſing a new army of 25,000, this was alſo rejected—15,000, 10,000, and finally 1040, with a new major general were propoſed and urged, but all of them rejected by great majorities—the laſt originated in the ſenate. In oppoſition to theſe meaſures it was alledged, that no more regiments ought to be officered until the preſent army was completed, which, though it had the complement of officers, had not half the number of privates. That if a war did commence ſuddenly the militia would have to be called at all events, as that army would for a long time conſiſt of little more than officers, ſuch low wages being offered for privates—that the militia would turn out well upon the firſt impreſſion of an invaſion, and in the mean time Congreſs would be convinced of the neceſſity of giving greater encouragement to privates when an army became indiſpenſible.

The houſe of repreſentatives ſent up two different bills to the ſenate for increaſing the pay of the ſoldiers and giving them land at the concluſion of the war, upon condition of actual ſettlement, in order to complete the preſent army; but it is remarkable that both theſe were oppoſed in the houſe of repreſentatives by thoſe members who were for new armies, (with a few objections) and rejected in the ſenate. The ſenate, however, would have encreaſed the bounty, but the majority of repreſentatives objected that this would encourage ſuch to enliſt as only deſigned to deſert, and occaſion diſcontent among thoſe already enliſted who received but ſmall bounties.

The Preſident during this ſeſſion has laid the diplomatic correſpondence between him and the European nations before Congreſs—ſuch of this as was not connected with circumſtances that require ſecrecy for ſome time have been publiſhed; by theſe it appears that the executive has not been negligent with reſpect to the intereſts of the United States in correſponding with foreign courts, but the circumſtances of Europe are unfavorable to negociation. If this correſpondence had been earlier made public there would have been leſs jealouſy among the people intereſted in the navigation of the Miſſiſippi, and the priſoners in Algiers. Much, however, reſpecting theſe ſubjects were communicated in confidence to Congreſs, and cannot yet be made public."

*** *For a Liſt of Taxes on the unoccupied Lands in Allegheny County, ſee Supplement.*

*** *The Troop of Light Dragoons of the firſt brigade of Waſhington County Militia are requeſted to rendezvous in the Town of Waſhington, on the morning of the fourth of July next, at 10 o'clock.*

JOHN CLARK, Lieut.

Waſhington, June 13, 1794.

Several pieces have been received for publication; they ſhall be attended to next week.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BY a late law of Congreſs the non-exiſtence of an office of inſpection in any county of the United States, every owner or poſſeſſor of a ſtill ſhall make entry thereof at ſome other office of Inſpection comprehended within the diviſion or ſurvey in which the ſaid ſtill ſhall be, and as no office can be kept in Waſhington county, thoſe perſons having ſtills are deſired to make entry thereof at one of the other offices in the ſurvey.

ROBERT JOHNSON, Collector.

June 18, 1794.

N. B. Reports have circulated that Andrew Monroe requeſted the office of inſpection to be held at his houſe in Canonſburgh, they appear without foundation, as there has been no ſuch requeſt to my knowledge.

A COURT of APPEAL

will be held at the Houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Pittſburgh, on Tueſday the 1ſt of July, at 12 o'clock, where delinquents to the two laſt drafts from this brigade of militia, will have an opportunity of offering their excuſes—immediately after which the fines will moſt aſſuredly be levied according to law.

PRESLEY NEVILL, Brigade Inſpector Allegheny County Militia.

June 20, 1794.

Public Notice is hereby given to the inhabitants of Waſhington county, that there is no longer an office of inſpection kept open at my houſe.

JOHN LYNN.

Canonſburgh, June 18, 1794.

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WHEREAS ſundry reports are in circulation that I was or am concerned in the exciſe office that was attempted to be kept in this town by a certain John Lynn, which reports muſt have been raiſed by ſome malicious perſons with an intention to injure my character, I hereby declare that the ſaid reports are falſe, and that I am not nor never was concerned in the ſaid buſineſs directly or indirectly, and I call upon the propagators to come forward and make good their charges. ANDREW MUNRO.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL

RUTLAND, (Vermont) May 27.

By a gentleman from St John's we are informed, that the Britiſh have juſt completed a brig, at that place, mounting twelve guns; the brig is every way completed and well manned, and is now ſtationed at Point-a-Fair, on a lake Champlain, that a very large roe-galley is now building at St. John's; and that the garriſon at Montreal was immediately to be ſtrengthened by the addition of a regiment of his majeſty's troops from Quebec.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.

Capt. Olmond arrived here from Bourdeaux, which he left the 29th of April, informs, that great naval preparations were making in the ports of the republic for an expedition which was ſtudiouſly kept a ſecret; that its affairs in general appeared to be in a very proſperous train: but had heard nothing material reſpecting the operations of the armies. The people as one approved the execution of Danton and his aſſociates. The embargo at Bourdeaux was raiſed about the 18th and a further indemnification granted. Captain O. left it in company with twelve other merchantmen, under convoy of 3 French armed veſſels.

Monday at 11 o'clock the two houſes of Congreſs adjourned till the firſt Monday in November next—Then to meet in this city.

We hear from reſpectable authority that Col. Simcoe, has returned to Niagara.

It is ſaid, that our executive is in poſſeſſion of a copy of a talk lately delivered by Col. Simcoe to the Indians, breathing ſentiments diametrically oppoſite to thoſe expreſſed in lord Dorcheſter's talk, and intended to do away the impreſſions made by it. If this report is founded the intelligence is agreeable and important, as it prefages peace.

ANECDOTE.

A BEGGAR in England was picking a few of his *old acquaintances* off his clothes, when a nobleman paſſing by accoſted him—You dirty raſcal, what are you about? "Nothing ſir," replied the beggar, "but guillotining a few ariſtocrats;" "Ariſtocrats! you ſeditious ſcoundrel, how dare you call ſuch vermin ariſtocrats?" "I cannot find any better name for them, may it pleaſe your honor, they always live on the poor."

THE present month being the time agreably to law for entering of Stills, *Notice is hereby given*, that OFFICES OF INSPECTION are opened for that purpose, at the following places within the fourth Survey, (District of Pennsylvania) viz. in Bedford county, in the house of Captain John Webster, on Stoney creek—in Westmoreland county, in the house of Mr. Philip Ragan—in Washington county in the house of Mr. John Lynn, in Canonsburgh—in Fayette county, in the house of Mr. Benjamin Wells at Stewart's Crossings, and in Allegheny county, in my house on Charties creek, and on every Friday, at the Brick Redoubt in Pittsburgh.

JOHN NEVILL, Inspector of the Revenue.

May 31, 1794.

THE *subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he makes and sells BOOTS and SHOES, at the following prices for Cash, viz.*

	£.		
Best Boots of Philadelphia legs,	£.	2 15	0
Common ditto		2 10	0
Neats leather ditto		2 5	0
Mens best Shoes bound		1 4	6
Ditto plain		1 3	6
Neats best quality		1 2	6
Womens ditto lined and bound		1 2	6
Common ditto		1 1	3

Childrens Shoes in proportion, and all kinds of mending.

Gentlemen may be supplied with boots at two days notice, and shoes in one day.

The strictest attention paid to all directions, and work of the best quality furnished by the public's humble servant,

THOMAS WHITE.

Pittsburgh, May 28, 1794.

N. B. He is supplied with a quantity of the best Philadelphia boot legs and soal leather, and has a set of workmen of experience in the several branches from that city.

FOUND *in the river Ohio some days ago, one barrel of Tar, opposite to subscriber's landing north west of the Ohio, two miles below Holliday's Cove The owner is desired to apply to John. Henderson, Esq. Mingo Bottom, prove property, pay charges, and take it away otherwise it will be sold in three weeks from this date. PHILIP CAPPLE.*

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Boatmen Wanted,

TO be employed on board light boats, in transporting a weekly MAIL from Wheeling to Limestone. Active young men desirous of engaging in the above business, for the period of one year, on producing certificates or other satisfactory testimony of their sobriety and fidelity, at the Quarter Master's Office, Pittsburgh, will be immediately employed on liberal terms.

A contract will be entered into for carrying a weekly MAIL from Pittsburgh to Wheeling, (via Washington) the whole distance to be rode in one day. Apply as above.

ISAAC CRAIG, Deputy Quarter Master General.

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At their Wholesale and Retail Store, in the Brick House lately occupied by Mr. T. Greer, in Fourth street.

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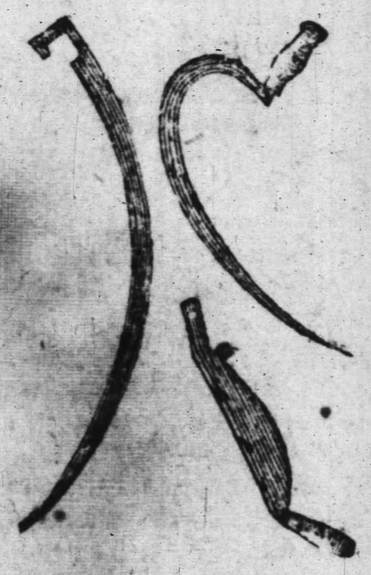
Muslin ditto.
Thicksetts, Velvets,
Wool and Cotton stockings
Jacket patterns
Muslins, Irish Linen,
Fans, Hair Powder,
A general assortment of Hardware,
Jamaica Spirits, Lisbon Wine, old French Brandy, by the quarter cask or gallon,
And many other articles too numerous to insert in this advertisement.

Pittsburgh, May 27, 1794.



William Dunning,

SCYTHE & SICKLE MAKER.

INFORMS *the public that he carries on the Scythe and Sickle Making at his shop in Pittsburgh, fronting the Diamond, where a quantity of the above articles may be had at the shortest notice—likewise Scythes and Sickles repaired.—Blacksmith work done in its various branches, Mill Irons made and turned in the neatest manner.*

Nathaniel Irish & Co.

HAVE removed their Store to the Brick House in Liberty street, Pittsburgh, where they have for sale a neat assortment of MERCHANDIZE on the most reasonable terms. All those indebted to said partnership are requested to come and discharge their debts before the tenth of June next, which will prevent disagreeable consequences.

May 12, 1794.

Beaver Town Lots and Out-Lots.

PURSUANT *to instructions received from the Governor, bearing date the 25th day of March last,* NOTICE *is hereby given, that unless the purchaser or purchasers of Town and Out-lots at Beaver Town, on the Ohio river, do respectively make his or their second payment within three months from and after the date of this publication, to the Receiver General of the Land Office in the city of Philadelphia, and take out their Patents, they will severally incur a forfeiture of the monies heretofore by them paid.*

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, R. G.

April 12, 1794.

WHEREAS a certain Robert Steele obtained sundry notes of hand payable at different periods from me, for which he sold me a tract of land in Allegheny County, and bound himself under a panalty in writing to make me a title therero at a stated period, but hath since eloped from this Country, whereby I am not likely to be put in possession of said title and land. This is therefore to forewarn all persons from taking assignments on said notes as I do not intend to pay them unless compelled by law.

WILLIAM GAULT.

Washington County, May 21, 1794.

JOHN IRWIN

HAS just received, and is now opening at his Store, a neat and general assortment of *MERCHANDIZE*, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, May 22, 1794.

Jeremiah Barker,

HAS just received and opened a neat and general assortment of *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE*, and *QUEENS-WARE*, which he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash or country produce.

He requests those indebted to him to call and pay off their respective balances before the first of July next, otherwise their accounts will be put into proper hands for recovery.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1794.

NOTICE.

FROM the long indulgence I have given those who are indebted to me, I find no other result than a total neglect of their payments. Therefore, I am determined to sue every person who is found delinquent after the 25th day of June next.

ISAAC GREGG.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1794

Hemp Wanted.

A generous Price will be given in CASH, for good clean HEMP, by

MARGARET ROSS.

Pittsburgh, April 16, 1794.

THE FAMOUS HORSE

The Farmers Delight.

WILL cover Mares this season at the following places, viz.—At M'Nair's tavern the second week in April, the next week at David Calhoon's in Mifflin township. He will stand week about at the above places until the first of August next, when the season will end, at the low rate of seventeen shillings and six pence the season, thirty five shillings for ensuring, and one bushel of oats, payable either in cash, rye, corn, or oats, at cash price, delivered by the first of October next at M'Nair's tavern, or John Small's mill near the above Colhoun's; one dollar in cash and one bushel of oats the single leap.

The FARMERS DELIGHT is a dark bay, white feet, star in his forehead, 8 years old this spring, 16 hands high, strong and neat made, his sire was the full ball breed, and his dam of the Æsopus, his make and carriage will please any who may choose to examine him.

WILLIAM EACHES.

BULLYROCK,

WILL cover mares this season at the stable of William Jack, Esq. at the low rate of *Twenty five Shillings* the season, if the money is paid by the first day of September next, if not, *Thirty Shillings.*

BULLYROCK is a fine bay, with a blaze in his forehead, two feet white, mane and tail black, 7 years old this spring, strong and handsome, both moving and otherwise, and excellent for getting good colts. Pasturage may be had for mares brought a distance, and attendance will be given, by

PAUL SHUEMAN.

Greensburgh, *March* 2, 1794.

A Latin School.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public, that a school is opened by them in Franklin township Fayette county, where they teach the English language grammatically and Elocution, together with the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Languages, Geometry and Trigonometry, with their application to Mensuration, Surveying, Gauging, &c. as likewise Geography, and Civil History, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic and Rhetoric.

It is in a beautiful and healthy part of the country, and boarding, washing, &c. may be had at reasonable houses in the neighbourhood at the low rate of ten pounds per annum.

The school is under good regulations, and those inclining to patronize it may rely on a particular attention being paid to the morals and improvement of those committed to their care, by the public's humble servants,

JAMES DUNLAP,
WILLIAM LITTELL.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 17th of April, a small bay Horse, ten years old, thirteen hands high, with a short stiff main, part cut off on the near side, carries his tail on one side, shod before, a natural trotter. The above reward will be paid to any person that will deliver him to the subscriber near Brown's ferry, in the forks of Yough.

DAVID JONES.

May 2, 1794.

WHEREAS a certain James Gray, by fraud and deception, obtained a note on me for the sum of eight pounds, payable in linen cloth, on the first of April, 1794, this is to forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said note, as I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, jun.

N. B. There is a credit on said note for one pound five shillings.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living on the Monongahela river, near Perry's mill, in Allegheny county, Elizabeth township, a black Horse, about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, no marks, one shoe on his right fore foot, about 6 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

PHILIP HOUK.

May 2, 1794.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he continues to carry on the STOCKING-WEAVING business in Front street, Pittsburgh, next door but one to Mr. Shaw's new brick house, where he has a quantity of thread and woolen stockings, of different quality, for sale. He requests that those who may be pleased to favor him with their work, will have their yarn, either cotton, thread, or worsted, spun from two to four dozen out of the pound, very slack twisted, and brought to him in hanks. Those who live in the country will be informed with punctuality at the time of delivering their yarn, what time they may expect to have their work done.

MATTHEW M'COWN.

April 2, 1794.

Meason, Dillon & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

AT their Furnace on Dunbar's run, Fayette county, three miles from Stewart's crossings, on Youghiogeny river, a supply of well assorted CASTINGS, which they will sell for cash at the reduced price of Thirty Five Pounds per ton.

Union Furnace, April 10, 1794.

THE present month being the time agreably to law for entering of Stills, *Notice is hereby given,* that OFFICES OF INSPECTION are opened for that purpose, at the following places within the fourth Survey, (District of Pennsylvania) viz. in Bedford county, in the house of Captain John Webster, on Stoney creek—in Westmoreland county, in the house of Mr. Philip Ragan—in Washington county in the house of Mr. John Lynn, in Canonsburgh—in Fayette county, in the house of Mr. Benjamin Wells at Stewart's Crossings, and in Allegheny county, in my house on Charties creek, and on every Friday, at the Brick Redoubt in Pittsburgh.

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Nathaniel Irish & Co.

HAVE removed their Store to the Brick House in Liberty street, Pittsburgh, where they have for sale a neat assortment of MERCHANDIZE on the most reasonable terms. All those indebted to said partnership are requested to come and discharge their debts before the tenth of June next, which will prevent disagreeable consequences.

May 12, 1794.

Beaver Town Lots and Out-Lots.

PURSUANT *to instructions received from the Governor, bearing date the 25th day of March last,* NOTICE *is hereby given, that unless the purchaser or purchasers of Town and Out-lots at Beaver Town, on the Ohio river, do respectively make his or their second payment within three months from and after the date of this publication, to the Receiver General of the Land Office in the city of Philadelphia, and take out their Patents, they will severally incur a forfeiture of the monies heretofore by them paid.*

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, R. G.

April 12, 1794.

WHEREAS a certain Robert Steele obtained sundry notes of hand payable at different periods from me, for which he sold me a tract of land in Allegheny County, and bound himself under a panalty in writing to make me a title thereto at a stated period, but hath since eloped from this Country, whereby I am not likely to be put in possession of said title and land. This is therefore to forewarn all persons from taking assignments on said notes as I do not intend to pay them unless compelled by law.

WILLIAM GAULT.

Washington County, May 21, 1794.

JOHN IRWIN

HAS just received, and is now opening at his Store, a neat and general assortment of *MERCHANDIZE*, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, May 22, 1794.

Jeremiah Barker,

HAS just received and opened a neat and general assortment of *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,* and *QUEENS-WARE*, which he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash or country produce.

He requests those indebted to him to call and pay off their respective balances before the first of July next, otherwise their accounts will be put into proper hands for recovery.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1794.

NOTICE.

FROM the long indulgence I have given those who are indebted to me, I find no other result than a total neglect of their payments. Therefore, I am determined to sue every person who is found delinquent after the 25th day of June next.

ISAAC GREGG.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1794

Hemp Wanted.

A generous Price will be given in CASH, for good clean HEMP, by

MARGARET ROSS.

Pittsburgh, April 16, 1794.

THE FAMOUS HORSE

The Farmers Delight.

WILL cover Mares this season at the following places, viz.—At M'Nair's tavern the second week in April, the next week at David Calhoon's in Mifflin township. He will stand week about at the above places until the first of August next, when the season will end, at the low rate of seventeen shillings and six pence the season, thirty five shillings for ensuring, and one bushel of oats, payable either in cash, rye, corn, or oats, at cash price, delivered by the first of October next at M'Nair's tavern, or John Small's mill near the above Colhoun's; one dollar in cash and one bushel of oats the single leap.

The FARMERS DELIGHT is a dark bay, white feet, star in his forehead, 8 years old this spring, 16 hands high, strong and neat made, his sire was the full ball breed, and his dam of the Æsopus, his make and carriage will please any who may choose to examine him.

WILLIAM EACHES.

BULLYROCK,

WILL cover mares this season at the stable of William Jack, Esq. at the low rate of *Twenty five Shillings* the season, if the money is paid by the first day of September next, if not, *Thirty Shillings.*

BULLYROCK is a fine bay, with a blaze in his forehead, two feet white, mane and tail black, 7 years old this spring, strong and handsome, both moving and otherwise, and excellent for getting good colts. Pasturage may be had for mares brought a distance, and attendance will be given, by PAUL SHUEMAN.

Greensburgh, *March* 2, 1794.

A Latin School.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public, that a school is opened by them in Franklin township Fayette county, where they teach the English language grammatically and Elocution, together with the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Languages, Geometry and Trigonometry, with their application to Mensuration, Surveying, Gauging, &c. as like wise Geography, and Civil History, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic and Rhetoric.

It is in a beautiful and healthy part of the country, and boarding, washing, &c. may be had at reputable houses in the neighbourhood at the low rate of ten pounds per annum.

The school is under good regulations, and those inclining to patronize it may rely on a particular attention being paid to the morals and improvement of those committed to their care, by the public's humble servants,

JAMES DUNLAP,
WILLIAM LITTELL.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 17th of April, a small bay Horse, ten years old, thirteen hands high, with a short stiff main, part cut off on the near side, carries his tail on one side, shod before, a natural trotter. The above reward will be paid to any person that will deliver him to the subscriber near Brown's ferry, in the forks of Yough.

DAVID JONES.

May 2, 1794.

WHEREAS a certain James Gray, by fraud and deception, obtained a note on me for the sum of eight pounds, payable in linen cloth, on the first of April, 1794, this is to forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said note, as I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, jun.

N. B. There is a credit on said note for one pound five shillings.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living on the Monongahela river, near Perry's mill, in Allegheny county, Elizabeth township, a black Horse, about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, no marks, one shoe on his right fore foot, about 6 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

PHILIP HOUK.

May 2, 1794.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he continues to carry on the STOCKING-WEAVING business in Front street, Pittsburgh, next door but one to Mr. Shaw's new brick house, where he has a quantity of thread and woolen stockings, of different quality, for sale. He requests that those who may be pleased to favor him with their work, will have their yarn, either cotton, thread, or worsted, spun from two to four dozen out of the pound, very slack twisted, and brought to him in hanks. Those who live in the country will be informed with punctuality at the time of delivering their yarn, what time they may expect to have their work done.

MATTHEW M'COWN.

April 25, 1794.

Meason, Dillon & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

AT their Furnace on Dunbar's run, Fayette county, three miles from Stewart's crossings, on Youghiogeny river, a supply of well assorted CASTINGS, which they will sell for cash at the reduced price of Thirty Five Pounds per ton.

Union Furnace, April 10, 1794.